Numb. 8357.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday Auguſt 25. to Tueſday Auguſt 28. 1744.

Moſcow, July 26.

M. Beſtucheff is declared Chancellor, and Count Worazow ſucceeds him as Vice-Chancellor. The Empreſs ſets out the Day after To-morrow for Kiow, and is not expected back till towards Michaelmas.

Stockholm, Aug. 7. 'Tis now fixed, that the laſt Nuptial Benediction upon the Marriage between the Prince Succeſſor and the Princeſs Ulrica of Pruſſia, ſhall be given on the 17th Inſtant at Droningholm, where their Royal Highneſſes are expected to arrive the ſame Day from Carlſcrona. All the Foreign Miniſters will be invited to aſſiſt at this Ceremony, and at the Diverſions and Rejoycings that are to be made on that Occaſion for two or three Days afterwards.

Stockholm, Aug. 10. On Monday laſt arrived here Count Finckenſtein, the King of Pruſſia's Miniſter Plenipotentiary to this Court; and the next Day he had his firſt Audience of his Swediſh Majeſty, to whom he communicated a Declaration of his Pruſſian Majeſty, containing the Motives which have determined that Prince to furniſh the Emperor with Auxiliary Troops.

Rome, Aug. 8. A large Quantity of Biſcuit is baking at Albano, and an Embargo is laid on all Veſſels, fit for Tranſports, along the Roman Coaſt. The Britiſh Squadron lays at an Anchor at the Mouth of the Tyber; and on the 3d Inſtant a Body of 900 Licanians from the Army were arrived at Fiumecino. On the 31ſt paſt General Delon arrived in this City, to lay before the Pope ſome Remonſtrances, on the Part of Prince Lobcowitz, on the Partiality which the Miniſters of the See of Rome ſhew in Favour of the Enemies of the Queen of Hungary and her Allies. Extraordinary Congregations are frequently held at the Quirinal, before the Pope, to conſult proper Expedients to ſupply the Armies with Neceſſaries, which put the Government to extraordinary Inconveniencies. The Auſtrian Army is daily reinforced with Recruits, &c. both by the Tirol and Trieſte, acroſs the Adriatick Sea. Reinforcements of Neapolitan Troops have lately landed at Salerno and Naples, from the Lines of Sicily and Calabria, to join the Army at Velletri. Great Diſcontent appears amongſt the People at Naples, on Account of the heavy Taxes lately laid upon them. Many have been ſent into Confinement at the Fortreſs of Procida, on Account of their publick Complaints.

Florence, Aug. 11. There are ſeveral Letters in Town from Rome, which bring an Account, that his Britannick Majeſty's Ships, under the Command of Commodore Long, lay at an Anchor at the Mouth of the Tyber; and that Preparations are making for an Embarkation of Part of Prince Lobcowitz's Army. The ſame Letters add, that in the Beginning of the laſt Week, four Pieces of Cannon were tranſported from his Majeſty's Ships to the Auſtrian Camp, with which a new Battery was made on a Hill which commanded One the Spaniards had lately raiſed on an Eminence called Monte de Giorgi, which incommoded the Auſtrians extreamly; this new Battery is ſaid to have had ſo good an Effect, that the Enemy's Battery was ruined by it the firſt Day.

From the Sardinian Camp of Beccetto, Auguſt 13.

The Enemy marched upon the 7th in five Columns towards the Poſt of Valoira, which was guarded by a Detachment of the Marquis de Gareſſio's Regiment, conſiſting of 800 regular Troops, and ſome Hundreds of Peaſants. That Officer had made very good Diſpoſitions there, and defended the Poſt with great Valour for the Space of four Hours and a Half. But the great Superiority of the Enemy, amounting to above 8000 Men, at laſt obliged him to retire. He loſt upon this Occaſion 90 Men, amongſt which are three Officers, wounded and made Priſoners. The Loſs which the Enemy ſuſtained in this Attack is much more conſiderable by the Reports of the Deſerters.

Upon the 9th the Enemy advanced in great Numbers to attack the Poſt of Vaudier, and as the Troops that guarded it were in evident Danger of being intercepted, they choſe to abandon the Poſt, and retired to Roocavion. The ſame Day the Enemy abandon'd their Poſts at La Bicoque, Pierre-longue, Bellin and Chateau Dauphin; and upon the 10th the Corps which guarded the Eminencies of Elva having joined them, they marched to re-unite their whole Force in the Valley of Stura, having only left a ſmall Corps at Accglio, to keep open their Communication with the Valley of Maira. In Conſequence of theſe Motions our Army will march To-morrow to Mele, and upon the 15th to the Neighbourhood of St. Damien, in the Valley of Maira, where his Majeſty will fix his Head Quarters, in order to be nearer at hand to obſerve the Enemy, who have erected two Batteries upon the Eminencies on the Left of Demont, the one of eight Pieces of Cannon, and the other of ſix Mortars, though at preſent we do not know whether they have begun to play them or not. A Party of the Enemy's Horſe has appeared at Bourg de St. Dalmas, but we do not know the Number of them, nor whether they ſtop'd there. The Count de la Manta advanced immediately on that Side to reconnoitre them.

Berlin, Auguſt. 22. We have hitherto no certain Information from the Pruſſian Army in Saxony, but it is ſuppoſed they are to incamp on the 25th or 26th at Peterſwald. We hear that the March has been retarded ſome Days, in order to alter the Carriages of the heavy Artillery, Waggons, &c. their Axle-Trees having been diſcovered to be too long for the Roads in Bohemia.

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Berlin, Auguſt 25, *N. S.* Felt Marſhal Swerin, with the Corps of Twenty thouſand Men under his Command, entered Bohemia by the Way of Braunow on the 14th Inſtant. The Junction of the Column which the King of Pruſſia led by the Way of Meiſſin, and the other under the Command of the Prince of Deſſau by the Way of Pirna, was to be at Peterſwald as Yeſterday. But there is no Account as yet, that General Marwitz is enter'd into Moravia.

Hamburgh, Auguſt 25. The Elector of Cologne is ſet out this Afternoon for Harburgh, from whence his Electoral Highneſs intends to proceed this Evening for Bremen.

Hamburgh, Auguſt 28, *N. S.* The Pruſſian Artillery and Ammunition, &c. (which filled 600 Boats) paſſed under the Bridge of Dreſden the 21ſt and 22d Inſtant, going up the Elbe into Bohemia; and the Pruſſian Troops entred the Dominions of the Queen of Hungary the 23d of this Month. The Saxon Army is aſſembling in four different Corps, and the greateſt Part of it is to be ſent towards the Frontier of Bohemia.

Oudenarde, Auguſt 24. Duke d' Aremberg having had Intelligence upon the 23d, that 40 Oxen were coming from Montchapel to Berchi for the Garriſon of Liſle, commanded a Lieutenant and 30 Huſſars, ſupported by a Captain and 60 Men of our Free Companies, to endeavour to carry off the ſaid Cattle. They marched accordingly to the Neighbourhood of Montchapel, and the Infantry lay in Ambuſh, whilſt the Huſſars formed themſelves upon the Plain. The Enemy had a Detachment of 250 Horſe, and 40 Huſſars under the Command of Colonel Boiſobre on one Side, and on another a Detachment of 120 Huſſars. The Colonel having attacked our Huſſars, they, ſupported by the Detachment of the Free Companies, broke through the Enemies Troop, and put them all to flight, having wounded a great many of them, and taken Priſoner a Captain of Horſe and 11 Men with their Horſes. The Captain is the ſame Marquis d'Ories, who had the Misfortune to be very much wounded at the Battle of Dettingen.

Courtrai, Aug. 30, *N. S.* A Detachment of 1500 Men from the Army of Count Saxe took Poſt on the 28th in the Morning between Boſſut and Oudenarde, and being followed by another Detachment with four Pieces of Cannon, they advanced to the very Village of Boſſut, which they plundered and ſack'd Yeſterday in the Afternoon, and returned afterwards to their Camp with their Booty. Count Saxe is making Lines from Comines to Menin. His Army remains encamped in two Lines, the Right extending to the Village of Bieſeghem, and the Left to near Oyeghem. There are in the Town of Liſle ten Battalions and five Squadrons.

Journal of the Allied Army in Flanders from Auguſt 26*th, N. S.*

Wedneſday 26. This Day the right Wing of the Army made a general Forage, covered by Six Hundred Horſe and Two Thouſand Foot, the Old and new grand Guards, and Six advanced Pickets of the Britiſh Foot, commanded by the General Officers of the Day, viz. Lieutenant General Ligonier, and the Majors General Laſtrow and Grote. They foraged to the Right of Liſle, Part of the Detachment being poſted within half a League of that Place, and Part at Waterloo, within a League and a half of Menin.

Thurſday 27. Nothing happened.

Friday 28. The left Wing of the Army made a general Forage to the Left of Liſle, towards the Upper Deule, Part of the Covering Detachment being poſted within half a League of that Town.

Saturday 29. Nothing particular.

Sunday 30. This Day the Right Wing made another General Forage towards the Right of Liſle. The Covering Body conſiſted of Seven Hundred Horſe, and Three Thouſand Seven Hundred Foot, commanded by the Generals of the Day, viz. Lieutenant General Ilton, and the Majors General Wentworth and Montigni: As there was not ſufficient Forage upon the Ground, the Town of Lanoy belonging to the French was foraged, and what was found in it was equally divided amongſt the Troops.

Bruſſels, Auguſt 31, *N. S.*

The following are Tranſlations of two Articles from Rome and Otterſdorf, which have been publiſhed here by Authority.

Rome, Auguſt 13. Prince Lobcowitz having long been contriving ſome Action of Conſequence againſt the Enemy, which might make up for the Loſs of his Poſts on the 17th of June laſt, formed a Deſign to carry off the King of the Two Sicilies from his Camp at Velletri, and, in effect, the Meaſures which he had taken were ſo well laid, that he had all the Reaſon in the World to hope for Succeſs, but for an Accident which it would have been very difficult to foreſee, which was his Cavalry's not coming up at the Time appointed to the Poſt agreed upon, and where the Attack was to begin. But although this Project did not entirely ſucceed, the Advantages gained over the Spaniards and Neapolitans are not leſs important. In the Night of the 10th Prince Lobcowitz ordered a vigorous Attack to be made, and the Mountain, upon which the Spaniards had a very advantageous Poſt, by Reaſon of the Intrenchments they had made there, to be inveſted. General Brown, with a Body of 4000 Men, having marched without any Noiſe up to the Corps of Spaniards and Neapolitans, who guarded the Neighbourhood of Velletri, diſabled Part of them, and made the reſt Priſoners of War. After this he advanced with his Corps to the Gates of the Town, which he forced, and having entred it, he bore down all that oppoſed him. Thereupon the Alarm being ſpread amongſt the Confederate Troops that were in the Town, they retired to the King's Quarters, and the Palace where he was being fortified, as well as all the neighbouring Houſes, a dreadful Fire was made from thence upon the Auſtrians.

General Brown perceiving, that, in ſuch a Situation, it would be abſolutely impoſſible to force the King's Quarters, without ſacrificing the greateſt Part of his Corps, thought proper to retire, which he effected in good Order, his Men having had Time to carry off the rich Plunder they had juſt made, which they conducted to the Camp with 1500 Priſoners, among which is General Mariani, with 87 Officers of different Ranks, and 800 Horſes; but not being able to bring off 600 more that they had taken, they took Care to hamſtring them, to prevent their being of any Uſe to the Enemy. They alſo nailed up two Pieces of ſmall Cannon which they found in Velletri, after having ſet Fire to ſome Magazines, and the whole Camp of the Cavalry, which burnt with ſo much Fury, that it was not poſſible to ſave a ſingle Tent or Carriage.

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The Enemy loſt in this Action, by their own Confeſſion, nine Colours, three Standards, and 4000 Men, including killed (amongſt which are General Beaufort and 50 other Officers) and Priſoners, without reckoning a great Number of Deſerters, which are juſt come up to our Head Quarters.

At the other Attack the Enemy loſt all the advantageous Poſts they were in Poſſeſſion of, excepting that upon the Top of the Mountain, which Prince Lobcowitz did not think proper to attack at that Time, as it would neceſſarily have been attended with the Loſs of a great many Men, to have attempted Forcing a Poſt ſo well fortified with Artillery and Soldiers.

Otterſdorff, Aug. 24, *N. S.* Prince Charles having had Advice upon the 20th of this Month, that 16,000 of the Pruſſian Troops had actually entred Bohemia through the County of Glatz, and that the reſt, amounting in the Whole to the Number of 80,000, were in March through Saxony and Luſatia, and were to enter that Kingdom upon the 24th, called a Council of War upon the 21ſt, at which the Marſhal, the Generals of Horſe and Foot, and all the Lieutenants General of his Army, aſſiſted; when he acquainted them with this Intelligence, with the Treaty of Union of Francfort, and that the Corps under Marſhal Seckendorff, with all the German Regiments in the French Service, were to paſs the Rhine, in order to join the Palatine, Heſſian, and other Troops of the Confederate Princes, to deſtroy our Bridges, and to cut off all our Communication with Germany, and all Means of aſſiſting the Hereditary Countries of her Majeſty; and he demanded the Opinion of each of them, what was to be done in theſe Circumſtances. They were all unanimous, that it was abſolutely neceſſary, to prevent Marſhal Seckendorff, and to repaſs the Rhine without Loſs of Time; many of them even declaring, that as a Battle, attended with Succeſs, muſt alſo be attended with the Loſs of a great many Men on our Side, it would be weakening ourſelves without any real Advantage, ſince a Victory would not, after all, prevent our being obliged to repaſs the Rhine for the Preſervation of the Hereditary Countries, and her Majeſty's Crown, the Army under General Bathiani, though conſiderable, not being ſufficient to make Head againſt the numerous Forces of the King of Pruſſia. The Prince, notwithſtanding this Unanimity of Opinions, judging by the Motions of the French, that their Deſign was to attack him, kept his Ground all that Day, as alſo the 22d and 23d, and put his Troops in Order of Battle, in Hopes of bringing them to an Engagement; but finding at laſt, that they declined it, in order to purſue the Project of Count Seckendorff's Paſſage, he determined, after having ſent all the Baggage and Equipages over the Rhine, to repaſs that River upon the 23d at Night: For this Purpoſe he marched towards Benheim, where, at Sun-Set, all the Cavalry paſſed over the Bridges without any Confuſion, and in the beſt Order poſſible. The Infantry being drawn up in a Square, in order to face the Enemy on all Sides, followed the Cavalry, and was followed by the Rear Guard, conſiſting of all the Grenadiers of the Army and the Pandours, under the Command of Lieutenant General Count Daun, who conducted them with his uſual Prudence and Courage. The Enemy attacked the Rear with great Fury; but Count Daun having received them with a general Diſcharge of all the Grenadiers, which brought down three or four hundred of them, the French did not make any farther Attempt to follow us; ſo that our whole Army encamped the 24th at Otterſdoff, where the Head Quarters are at preſent. The Rhine was repaſſed without any other Loſs, on our Part, than that of 32 Men of the Rear Guard. A Retreat as glorious for this great Prince, as the Paſſage of the Rhine itſelf, ſince the united Forces, under the Marſhals Noailles, Coigny, and Seckendorff, were obliged to remain quiet Spectators of it, without being able either to embarraſs, or prevent it. Hereby our Communication with the Army under Count Bathiani is preſerved. The Prince propoſed to march on to the Neckar, in order to get between Count Seckendorff and the Pruſſians, and to be at Hand to ſend Count Bathiani the Reinforcements that ſhould be judged neceſſary.

Hague, Aug. 28, *N. S.* Letters from Prince Conti's Army of the 19th mention, that Demont had capitulated the 17th, and that Coni was inveſted.

Hague, Sept. 1. The Spaniſh and French Miniſters here repreſent Prince Lobcowitz's Loſs in the Attack of the Intrenchments upon the 11th, as little inferior in Point of Men, to that of the Spaniards on the Side of Velletri. The ſame Miniſters aſſert, with great Confidence, that Prince Charles did actually loſe in repaſſing the Rhine, no leſs than 5000 Men, and in particular, that out of 32 Companies of Grenadiers, there did not eſcape 20 Men.

General Poſt-Office, London, July 12, 1744.

Poſt-Chaiſes between London and Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed.

This is to acquaint the Publick, that the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters on the Road between London and Oxford, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen and others with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort a Warning as for Poſt Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. William Miller, Poſt-Maſter at the White Bear in Piccadilly.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Road to Oxford, by the Way of Maidenhead and Nettlebed, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt Chaiſes of their own, upon the Roads, where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſt Maſter-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, *Set.*

General Poſt-Office, London, July 25, 1744.

Poſt-Chaiſes between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, That the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters on the Road between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen or others with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort a Warning as for Poſt Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. Roberts, at the Black Bull in Whitechappel.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Norwich or Cambridge Roads, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt-Chaiſes of their own, upon the Roads where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads; at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, *Set.*